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BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1951

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM McKENDRICK

M.D., D.P.H.

WHICH INCLUDES THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

W. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor I. Ll. Davies (Chairman).

Alderman A. Dunwell.	Councillor Gwilym H. Hughes.
Councillor H. Hall.	Councillor F. Scholes.
Councillor H. Harrison.	Councillor W. S. Rodenhurst.
Councillor W. H. Harrison.	Councillor G. H. Ryden.
Councillor Elias Hughes.	Councillor E. Woodfine.

Mayor of the Borough : Alderman R. Ll. Williams.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1951-52.

Medical Officer of Health :

Wm. McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

Wm. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

W. P. S. RAE, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and other Foods.
(until December, 1951).

MITCHELL PATTINSON, M.S.I.A., Cert Meat and
other Foods.
(from February, 1952).

Clerks :

Mrs. P. G. STORRS.

Miss B. M. THOMAS,

Town Hall,
Colwyn Bay.
3rd July, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee,

Colwyn Bay Borough Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my report on the health of residents in your area during 1951.

The report follows the normal lines laid down by the Minister of Health and gives information on most of the activities of the Health Department. It shows that the population continues to fall—the death rate has risen and the birth rate fallen. A rather startling feature is the large percentage of deaths due to heart trouble. 1 in 80 of the population of Colwyn Bay died from this complaint in 1951. Infections diseases were well under control.

There have not been any very extensive developments in the department's activities during the year. Attention has been drawn to the very large number of accidents that occur in the homes of the people of Britain and a suggestion was made that the Health Departments should make enquiries and develop preventive measures. The first need of all preventive work is a survey of incidence and an exact statement of causes ; a Ministry of Health Circular suggested that the Medical Officer of Health should ask the local Hospital Management Committee to help in this survey by giving names and addresses of persons injured. This help has not been given.

The allocation of houses in Colwyn Bay is done on a point's system and many of the points are allocated by the Medical

Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors. This is no doubt the fairest method of distributing houses. It is far from perfect. Revision of the weightings is made from time to time. It seems to me that we have now reached the stage when points should be given for good housekeeping. The family that takes a pride in its house and by effort, makes it a pleasant and tidy place, is more worthy of a new house than the family that sits back in squallor and grumbles.

Many people come to me, or write to me, and assert that their home conditions are 'intolerable.' 'Intolerable' is a relative term depending as much on the spirit of the person who cannot or will not tolerate, as upon the conditions under which he or she lives. Many people are striving bravely against very discouraging home circumstances ; they merit all the help the town can give ; they are valuable citizens. It is therefore very pleasing to note the progress that has been made during the past few months in securing land and letting contracts for the building of many more homes. They cannot be ready too quickly—they will raise the morale of the town considerably.

There is another side to the housing position however. I know that there are many people in this town living in houses which are much too large for their needs (and also too expensive)—for example in some cases, a single person occupies a house with three or four bedrooms. They are lonely and unhappy. They find it difficult to do their shopping and to do all desirable chores.

I believe that there are a number of these householders who would be happier and who would have a much wanted sense of security if a congenial and helpful family shared their house. Elderly folk indeed have said that if only they could find the right couple to share their home, they would welcome them.

It should be possible to explore this idea and to promote some scheme whereby persons desirous of finding companionable

sub-tenants, could meet them. The various women's organisations of the town could help in this matter.

Efforts are being made by visitation, to develop in those who handle food and in those who buy food, a desire for ever higher standards of food hygiene. Already we can claim that Colwyn Bay shopkeepers, bakers, etc., are careful ; but in a town of this size with a constantly changing personnel in cafes, etc., there are bound to be undesirable episodes. If the public will openly criticise seen faults and by refusing custom to delinquent tradesmen, inflict the most salutary of all punishment, they will be helping the Health Officials who see to the 'back' premises.

There is a constant growth of work and I am glad that arrangements are now being made whereby I will have more time to allocate to field work in the town. Much work that should have been done by the Medical Officer of Health has been done, of necessity, by the Sanitary Inspectors. That they have helped so generously in provinces not quite in their normal range, calls for my thanks. I also must note the generous and thoughtful help given by my clerical staff.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, I would express my appreciation of the encouragement and advice given by you and your predecessor.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

WM. McKENDRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough (acres).....	7,124
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1951)	22,340
Number of inhabited houses	7,069
Rateable value	£233,352
Sum represented by a penny rate	£920

Live Births :

	Male	Female	Total
Total	113	109	222
Legitimate	108	101	209
Illegitimate	5	8	13
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population = 9.9			
Comparability factor for births = 1.09			
** Corrected birth rate..... = 10.9			

Still Births	2	2	4
Still birth rate per 1,000 population = 0.17			

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

Total	6	1	7
Legitimate	6	1	7
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births = 31.0			
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age = 4 males			

Deaths	189	262	451
Crude Mortality rate per 1,000 population = 20.2.			
Comparability Factor = 0.69.			
** Corrected Death Rate = 13.9			

Deaths from :

Puerperal Fever	1
Cancer	66
Measles	0

In 1950 the Registrar General estimated that the population had fallen by 760. In 1951, he reduced our numbers by a further 180. This continued fall is surprising. The Official Census figure will be available soon and should show how near to accuracy his calculations approach. In 1951 the number of deaths in the Borough exceeded the number of births by 229.

The following table compares 1950 figures with those of 1951 and also shows the corresponding rates for England and Wales :

	England and Wales 1951	Colwyn Bay 1950	Colwyn Bay 1951
Population	—	22,530	22,340
Birth Rate (Crude).....	—	11.2	9.9
Birth Rate (Corrected).....	15.5	12.3	10.9
Infant Mortality	29.6	26.7	31.0
Still Birth Rate	0.36	0.26	0.17
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 births).....	0.79	0.00	0.44
Death Rate (Crude)	—	16.0	20.2
Death Rate (Corrected).....	12.5	11.2	13.9

These figures show that the birth-rate is unexpectedly low—even when account is taken of our ageing population and our death rate very high. There was a maternal death during 1951.

The Infant Mortality was slightly above that of the Country as a whole, but when it is realised that one infant death raises the rate by 4.5, this excess is not significant—especially when the still birth rate was about one half the National rate—there were 4 still births for a rate of 0.17 per 1,000 births. Had there been 8 still births our rate would still have been below the National figure of 0.36. The dividing line between still births and some of the infant deaths is very fine.

The following list shows the cause of death for those who died after birth :

1. 18 hours Prematurity (28 weeks).
2. 2 days Cardiac failure. Atelectasis.
3. 2 days Prematurity.
4. 5 days Prematurity—Placenta Praevia.
5. 2 months Convulsions, Marasmus, Gastritis
6. 4 months (Transfer) Cerebral Thrombosis and
Bronchopneumonia.
7. 8 months Asphyxia and Heart Disease.

Three of these were avoidable by modern methods of mother-craft.

The following table shows the causes of death :—

	1950		1951	
	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	1	2	3
Tuberculosis (Other)	1	0	0	0
Syphilitic Disease	1	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection	1	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	1	0	0	0
Other Infective Diseases	0	0	1	1
Malignant Diseases	56	32	36	68
Stomach	12	5	5	10
Lungs, etc.....	6	6	0	6
Breast	9	0	6	6
Uterus	0	0	4	4
Other places	32	21	21	42
Blood Diseases	1	1	1	2
Diabetes	1	3	2	5
Vascular lesions of				
nervous system	61	27	62	89
Coronary Disease	40	33	24	57
Hypertension with				
Heart Disease.....	12	2	10	12
Other Heart Disease	81	36	57	93
Other Circulatory Diseases.....	13	5	14	19
Influenza	3	7	9	16
Pneumonia	3	4	5	9
Bronchitis	12	5	9	14
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	4	1	0	1
Ulcer of Stomach, etc.	4	1	0	1
Gastritis, Enteritis, etc.....	3	2	2	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	8	1	4	5
Prostatic Disease.....	4	6	0	6
Pregnancy, etc.	0	0	1	1
Congenital Malformations	2	1	0	1
Other defined and				
ill-defined Diseases.....	39	17	16	33
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	2	3
All other Accidents	7	2	5	7
Suicide	5	1	0	1
Homicide	2	0	0	0
Total All Causes.....	362	189	262	451

The startling feature of the above table is the increased number of deaths from circulatory (i.e. heart and blood vessels) diseases—270 in 1951 as against 207 in 1950 (and some of the

other deaths—e.g. the death associated with pregnancy, were largely due to heart disease). One out of every 80 inhabitants died of heart or vascular disease in 1951.

Cancer was second in importance—it caused 68 deaths—an increase of 12 over the 1950 figure.

As I noted last year, pneumonia and bronchitis are more fatal diseases than they were in the days when penicillin and "M. & B." were not available. There were 23 deaths directly attributed to these diseases—a figure well above the pre-war years when our population was not substantially different.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis has remained low.

The following table shows the ages at which death occurred:—

	Male	Female	Total
0—12 months	6	1	7
1—4 years	1	0	1
5—9 years	0	0	0
10—14 years	1	0	1
15—19 years	0	0	0
20—24 years	0	1	1
25—34 years	1	0	1
35—44 years	5	5	10
45—54 years	8	15	23
55—64 years	28	24	52
65 and over.....	140	222	362
	190	268	458

This total does not agree with the official number of deaths.

64 persons who were not normally resident in the Borough, died here, and should not be included in the total deaths attributed to Colwyn Bay. Many were persons brought to the local Hospital from surrounding parts—others were persons involved in accidents. There were also 56 residents who died in other areas. My judgement as to who is a resident and who is not, may not coincide with that of the Registrar General. He is dependent on information given him by relatives and that may not always be accurate.

Over 80% of the deaths concerned persons over 65 years of age and only 4.5% concerned persons under 45 years of age.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Laboratory Provisions :

(a) Bacteriological :

The Public Health Laboratory at Conway under the direction of Dr. Kingsley Smith, serves this district. Any type of bacteriological investigation is undertaken and reports are quickly made. Moreover, the staff is very willing to advise on such epidemiological factor as comes within its field. I found several occasions during 1951 to discuss problems with Dr. Kingsley Smith—especially problems of food supply—water, ice-cream, milk and food poisoning.

The following specimens were examined and reported on:-

	Health Dept.	Isolation Hospital	Other Institutions	General Practitioners
Water	47	—	—	—
Milk	35	—	2	—
Ice Cream and other food.....	47	—	7	1
Throat and Nasal Swabs.....	4	72	289	11
Faeces and Urine.....	1	9	26	13
C.S.F. and Blood.....	—	16	—	—
Sputum	—	—	—	1
Cough plates	—	—	10	—
Vomit	—	—	1	—
Veterinary	1	—	—	—
	135	97	335	26

Grand Total = 593

(b) Pathological and Biochemical :

There is a laboratory provided by the Regional Hospital Board at the Colwyn Bay and West Denbighshire Hospital at which most laboratory enquiries required by doctors in the confirmation of diagnosis, are made.

(c) Water :**(1) Chemical test,**

Analysis of water for chemical purity, etc., is carried out by the Public Analyst at the Assay Office, Chester. This report is useful in that it indicates the suitability of the collecting ground and whether or not it has been polluted in any way.

The following is the most recent analysis. It indicates a high degree of purity and a very soft water:—

Chemical Analysis.

Tap on rising main—19.11.51.

Total solid matter in solution.....	80.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates.....	1.0
Nitrites	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides.....	14.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hrs. at 89° F	2.06
Free and saline ammonia	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.016
Lead, Copper, Zinc.....	Nil
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment.....	Nil
Temporary hardness	15.0
Permanent hardness	Nil
pH Value	6.4

The above Chemical Analysis is satisfactory.

(2) Bacteriological Tests:

During the year 48 samples of water—taken from ordinary domestic taps in various parts of the Borough (houses, bake-houses, offices, etc.) at frequent intervals during the Summer and less frequently in Winter—all showed that the Colwyn Bay water is consistently pure.

(d) Milk:

We have continued to take samples of milk from the various retailers. These are sent to the Laboratory of the Conway Valley Creamery; samples are taken from the various pasteurising plants and sent to the Public Health Laboratory.

Ambulance Facilities:

The Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps continued to provide three vehicles and personnel for the transport of sick and injured persons to and from hospital. The County Council is responsible for the service and pays all the expenses of the Corps. The call for free transport does not diminish. I would emphasise that Ambulances and Sitting Cars are not provided automatically when people have to go to or come from a Hospital. Patients who can walk about the Town are fit to go to or come from hospital or clinic by public transport and to ask for a special vehicle to be provided at public expense is dishonest.

The Honorary Secretary of the Ambulance Corps has supplied me with the following statement which shows how much service is required of the members. It also shows how the demand is increasing. One is tempted to ask why all this increase has occurred—is it that five years of the National Health Act has doubled the incidence of real invalidism? Or has it just doubled the desire for ambulance rides? The Ambulance was called out 475 times in 1947 and 920 times in the year ending 31st March, 1952—the increase is progressive so could not be due to people who prior to 1948 struggled to hospital by bus because of the expense of the ambulance—that did not apply in 1950 when there were 711 calls. This growing amount of work puts a heavy burden on the Corps. The men give their time freely; they receive no payment—they do not wish for any; but they do resent giving time and service that is not needed.

	1951/52	1950/51
Accidents	66	91
Admission to Hospitals.....	702	687
Admission to Nursing Homes	101	120
House to House Transport.....	14	43
Out of District Transport	103	84
Total mileage	21,306	19,101
Ambulance Case Hours	1826	1,488
Personnel Hours	5,578	5,952
Total Cases	920	850

First Aid :

The Superintendent of the Colwyn Bay Division of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem has given me the following statement on the work done by his Officers and Men during 1951 :—

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Venereal Diseases :

These diseases are treated as follows :—

1. Landudno and District Hospital—
Every Thursday—Females 2—4 p.m.
Males—5—7 p.m.
2. Chester Royal Infirmary—Out-Patients' Department.
Males—Mondays 5—7 p.m.
Saturdays, noon.
Females—Mondays 5—7 p.m.
Thursdays, 5—7 p.m.
3. Bangor—Caernarvon and Anglesey Infirmary :
Males—Wednesdays, 6 p.m.
Females—Fridays, 2—4 p.m.

Water Supplies :

The new water main from Dolgarrog to the Boundary has been completed and has been in use for almost a year. This not only improves the delivery—indeed the booster plant at Glan Conway Corner is now rarely put into action—but it provides a double supply so that in the case of a burst, the town will not be deprived of water. There is no change to report as to distribution in 1951 but at the time of writing, July, 1952, the water mains have been laid to Bryn-y-Maen and pumps have been delivered and the extension to the Boundary at Llanellian is completed and houses may now connect. Water will also be supplied from this latter extension to the Aled R.D.C. reservoir, to supply houses in Llanellian village.

Thus, of the 33 houses last year reported as deriving water from surface wells, I expect a substantial number to be receiving town water by August, 1952.

The following bacterial tests were made during 1951 :—

Town Mains	27
Wells	5
Springs	7
Bryn-y-Maen supply.....	2
Rhos Swimming Pool	6
Chemical Analysis	1

Mr. E. Oliver Jones, of the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply Board, has supplied me with the following facts :—

RAINFALL AT THE COLLECTING GROUND.

	Inches	No. of days with 0.01 inches or more
January	9.19	19
February	9.38	19
March	10.37	21
April	6.71	14
May	3.32	12
June	3.46	14
July	3.98	12
August	10.46	21
September	10.69	18
October	1.50	7
November	14.02	25
December	18.17	20
Total.....	<u>101.25</u>	<u>202</u>

CONSUMPTION OF WATER.

(in Colwyn Bay Borough).

January	35,919,700	gallons
February	33,628,000	„
March	38,812,000	„
April	36,618,000	„
May	42,510,300	„
June	44,280,000	„
July	48,081,000	„
August	43,938,000	„
September	39,711,000	„
October	39,193,300	„
November	38,436,000	„
December	39,723,400	„
Total	<u>480,850,700</u>	<u>gallons.</u>

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938 :

The following statement was given me by the Chief Inspector of the Denbigh County Council :—

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, in the Borough of Colwyn Bay, during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Article	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine or Sub-standard
Milk	49	46	3
Butter	2	2	—
Jam	2	2	—
Cakes	1	1	—
Bread	1	1	—
Suet	1	1	—
Sausage	7	7	—
Ice Cream	6	6	—
Sweets	2	2	—
Sugar	1	1	—
Saccharine	1	1	—
Honey	1	1	—
Cheese	1	1	—
Meat Paste	1	1	—
Vinegar	1	1	—
Powdered Gelatine	1	1	—
Gin	1	1	—
Cocktail	1	1	—
Brandy	1	1	—
Cream of Tartar.....	1	1	—
Hydrogen Peroxide	1	1	—
Calomel Tablets	1	1	—
Tartaric Acid	1	1	—
Totals	85	82	3

As will be observed from the above table, 3 retail samples of Milk were certified by the Public Analyst as “Not Genuine” by reason of a deficiency in fat or non-fatty solids. In each case however, the deficiency was too slight to justify further action.

All other samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

(Signed) THOS. H EVANS,
Chief Inspector,
County of Denbigh.

17, Vicarage Hill,
Wrexham.

Infectious Diseases :

No case of Diphtheria occurred in Colwyn Bay during 1951, it is now almost three years since we had a case and then the victim was a visitor. Immunisation is not as complete as I would like it. The disease has lost its terror and parents are apt to be indifferent to the call to have the children protected. In 1939 when there were 57 cases with 2 deaths and in 1940 when there were 83 cases with 3 deaths, all parents appreciated the folly of procrastination and 97% of infants were protected. Today only about 80% are safe. Soon we will be a vulnerable population again. Special efforts are being made to impress on parents the need to have every child immunised early,

Immunisation against Whooping Cough has been offered for the past ten years. This disease occurs in some children who have been immunised, but usually is so mild as not to worry child or patient—a very happy change from the frightening state of former years. 18 cases were notified—a very small number compared with surrounding areas.

Food poisoning is a constant threat. The need for absolute cleanliness in the storage, preparation and serving of food, cannot be overstressed. Only one major outbreak occurred during 1951 but we are constantly on guard to prevent any risk.

Tuberculosis :

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, relating to persons employed in the Milk trade who suffer from tuberculosis nor has it been necessary to have recourse to Sec. 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 to secure the removal of persons suffering from Tuberculosis to hospital.

The following table shows the incidence of Tuberculosis in 1951 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths (during year)			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
20—24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—54	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—64	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	10	4	0	1	2	2	0	0

The Tuberculosis Register showed the following state at the beginning and end of the year :—

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
On Register 1/1/51.....	70	71	141	13	21	34
On Register 31/12/51	57	38	95	7	10	17

The reductions were due to a survey of registered cases and the removal of many who had left the district or were deemed to be free from infection. These alterations were made after consultation with the Chest Physician.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Colwyn Bay again in 1951 and the following tables show that about 20% of the population over the age of 15 were "vetted."

TABLE "A"—Analysis in Age Groups.

	Grand Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 & Over		Totals
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Total number of persons examined	2829	2	5	162	371	250	331	243	336	289	452	151	237	1732
Total number found to be abnormal.....	85 or 3.01%	—	—	4	4	4	9	8	9	16	9	8	14	45
Classification of Abnormal Cases :—														
(a) Definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1 or 0.04%	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Needing further obser- vation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22 or 0.78%	—	—	2	3	—	3	2	1	6	2	2	1	12
(c) Other Abnormalities of Chest	62 or 2.19%	—	—	2	1	3	6	6	8	10	7	6	13	35

The following statement was sent me by the Chest Physician, Dr. E. Clifford Jones :—

	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total
	Adults	C'dren	Adults	C'dren	Adults	C'dren	Adults	C'dren	
(a) Definitely Tuberculosis	12	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	21
(b) Diagnosis not completed	9	11	6	1	—	—	—	—	27
(c) Non-Tuberculous	6	13	6	5	—	—	—	—	30
(d) Tuberculous Transfer cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27	31	13	6	—	1	—	—	78

No. of attendances at the dispensary during 1951—155

No. of Domiciliary Visits during 1951.....— 32

Table B :

Details of Other Abnormalities.

	Total	Male	Female
Healed Post Primary P.T.....	14	4	10
Cardio-vascular Disease :—			
Acquired	11	1	10
Congenital	1	1	—
Bony Abnormality	11	5	6
Pleural Thickening	7	6	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema.....	7	3	4
Pneumoconiosis	3	3	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis	2	2	—
Bronchiectasis	1	1	—
Persistent Thymus	1	1	—
Substernal Thyroid	1	—	1
Lobectomy	1	—	1
Oesophagael Obstruction	1	—	1
Healed Primary P.T.	1	—	1
Total	62	27	35
Failed to return for Large Film.....	3	1	2

The following table shows the incidence of Infectious disease during 1951 :—

Number of Cases Notified at ages		Years								Number of Deaths at ages—Years							
Notifiable Diseases	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total cases removed to Hospital	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria Observation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever Obsvn. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis Obsvn. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Pulmonary T.B.	15	...	1	...	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of T.B.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	11	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
Measles	227	6	118	98	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis Obsvn. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	18	3	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthal. Neonatorum	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	71	...	...	52	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	362	17	129	160	28	14	7	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE BOROUGH

The following report has been given me by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. A. Austwick) on work carried out for the year ending December, 1951,

General Summary.

TABLE I.

Complaints received and attended to.....	604
No. of Nuisances found.....	530
„ „ Houses which were inspected for nuisances.....	369
„ „ Nuisances abated	528
„ „ Nuisances not abated but work in hand.....	6
„ „ Drains and Fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke	110
„ „ Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc.....	710
„ „ Visits to Camps.....	53
„ „ Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances	530
„ „ Formal Notices and Order served for Nuisances	9
„ „ Visits to Bakehouses, Restaurants and Cafes	232
„ „ Visits to Factories with mechanical power	167
„ „ Visits to Factories without mechanical power.....	14
„ „ Visits to Ice Cream Shops.....	67
„ „ Visits to Schools.....	15
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits	228
„ „ Inspections made to Dance Halls, Cinemas and other places of Entertainment	64
„ „ Enquiries re Infectious Diseases.....	11
„ „ Inspections re Rats and Mice.....	132
„ „ Visits to Flats.....	142
„ „ Re overcrowding and Rent overcharging.....	27
„ „ Visits re Water Supply.....	26
„ „ Special Housing Inspections.....	375

TABLE II.

Sanitary Defects.

No. of Stopped Drains.....	158
„ „ Defective Drains	39
„ „ Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cesspools	6
„ „ Want of or insufficient drainage, W.C. accommodation and washing accommodation.....	2
„ „ Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings.....	12
„ „ Broken and unsuitable W.C. pedestal and pan.....	1
„ „ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards	16
„ „ Unsatisfactory conditions of Food-preparing Premises	27
„ „ Defective or new Inspection Chambers.....	16
„ „ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes	9
„ „ Burst Water Pipes.....	21
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings.....	25
„ „ Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms.....	31
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outhouses	2
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting	7
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside)	11
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside).....	6
„ „ Accumulations—manure and other refuse.....	25
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins	60
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings.....	17
„ „ Damp conditions in Houses	3
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accommodation	0
„ „ New Pedestals W.C.	3
„ „ Choked Road Ditches	4
„ „ Defective Grates	4
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc.....	18
„ „ Cases of Cooking facilities required.....	0
„ „ Defective surface water gullies.....	5
„ „ Defective chimneys	4
„ „ Drains reconstructed	47
„ „ Sinks discharging to surface water drain.....	8

TABLE III.

During the year the following visits have been made to the Abattoir and to other premises:—

No. of Visits and Re-visits to Abattoir.....	426
„ „ Visits to Butchers' Shops	140
„ „ Visits to Fish Shops.....	7
„ „ Visits to Food Shops.....	170
„ „ Carcases of Beef inspected	2054
„ „ Sheep and Lambs inspected.....	6335
„ „ Pigs inspected	493
„ „ Sows inspected	9
„ „ Calves inspected	283

Also a large quantity of Fish and other Food Stuffs was inspected.

TABLE IV.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

No. of Visits re collection and salvage.....	257
„ „ Visits re disposal	275

The tip has been maintained in a clean, tidy condition through the year. The rat population has been kept in check by carrying out hole baiting poisoning over the entire area four times.

TABLE V.

Water Supplies.

No. of Water Samples :—

	Bact.	Chem.	Sat.	Unsat.
Town Mains	29	1	30	—
Wells and Streams.....	13	—	1	12
Rhos Swimming Pool.....	6	—	6	—
Bryn-y-Maen	2	—	2	—
Houses supplied by Public Mains :—				
(a) Direct to Houses				6190
(b) Standpipes				95
Houses supplied by Wells				33

TABLE VI.

Premises registered for the manufacture of Sausages, etc.	22
Premises registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream.....	6
No. of Ice Cream Samples taken	43
Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream.....	61

TABLE VII.

Surface Water Outfall, Drainage and Disinfection.

Inspections of private properties for sullage water gaining access to surface water drains :

Beach Road area, Old Colwyn	225
The Dingle, Colwyn Bay	90
Princes Drive, Colwyn Bay	96
Abbey Road, Rhos-on-Sea.....	241
Promenade, Rhos-on-Sea	275
Choked drains found and reported by Department Operator	167
Choked drains cleared by Department Operator.....	54
Defective drains reported by Department Operator.....	22
Colour Tests	93
Smoke Tests	8
Flooded Cellars	11
Water Tests on new drains	9
Choked or defective Septic Tanks inspected	21
Burst water services reported	7
Choked services reported	2
Choked road gullies reported.....	5

DISINFECTION

Dwellings disinfected, No. of rooms.....	40
Dwellings disinfested No. of rooms	44
Infected Articles to Isolation Hospital.....	24
Infected Articles destroyed	7

Premises [1]	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of		M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections [4]	Written Notices [5]	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	29	14		1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	2	130	167		2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority [excluding out-workers' premises]	3				3
Total		159	181		

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted [7]	M/c line No. (2)
		Found [3]	Remedied [4]	Referred to H.M. Inspector [5]	by H.M. Inspector [6]		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	7	7				4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5						5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	6						6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7						7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)							
<i>a</i> Insufficient,	9	1	1				9
<i>b</i> Unsuitable or defective	10	2	2		2		10
<i>c</i> Not separate for sexes	11						11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	23	23				12
Total	60	33	33		2	Nil	60

Nuisances from Premises other than Dwellings :

Fried Fish Shops	3
Bakehouses	22
Hotels and Cafes	26
Garages and Miscellaneous	17
Shops	28
Offices	16
Cinemas	Nil
Schools	5
Farms	5
Club Rooms	2
Church	4
Market	1
Dairies	16
Nursing Homes	3
Butchers	3

Factories and Bakehouses :

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year to the above premises, drawing the attention of the occupiers to any defects or lack of cleanliness. Notices were also served for limewashing, defects and alterations to existing sanitary conveniences, which were readily complied with.

Registered Factories :

Important classes of Factories, such as Workshops, Bakehouse, etc., may be enumerated here.

The number of Factories on the Register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners	22
Dressmakers, Milliners, Tailors, etc	8
Bootmakers and Repairers	9
Laundries	8
Joiners and Cabinet Makers.....	18
Bottling Stores and Aerated Water Makers.....	3
Cycle and Motor Workshops	25
Printing Works	3
Upholsterers	8
Miscellaneous	27
Diamond Cutting, etc.....	1
Monumental Masons	2
Photographers	2
Radio Repairs and Battery Charging	6
Engineers (Welding, Precision and Plating).....	11
Electricity and Gas Plants	6

Licensed Premises :

All licensed premises within the Borough have been re-inspected with regard to glass washing facilities—conditions are as follows :—

Licensed Hotels, etc.....	19
Licensed Clubs	7
	<hr/>
	26
	<hr/>

Hot and Cold water over sink—ample supply in all cases.
 Suitable sinks and draining facilities—all satisfactory.
 Detergent agents—used in 7 cases,

Mechanical washers—Constant hot water type—installed in 4 premises—detergents could not be used with these machines

Towels—in every case an ample supply of clean towels was provided readily available.

Summary :

Conditions throughout the town are very satisfactory. Every Licensee appears fully aware of the necessity to provide clean glasses and satisfactory sanitary accommodation.

On the whole the licensees prefer to use running hot water of sufficient temperature to obviate the necessity of wiping the glasses.

A particularly pleasing feature was the care observed in all cases to withdraw from use any glass with a crack or chipped rim.

Smoke Abatement :

There have been no prosecutions for smoke abatement.

Rhos-on-Sea Sea Water Swimming Pool :

Six samples of the Pool water were submitted for Biological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, and in each case the report was "Highly satisfactory."

This Pool is extremely well run and maintained. In addition to our samples, the Manager does his own spot tests

for a residual chlorine several times daily and the general conditions are a credit to him and to his staff. The Town is very fortunate in having a privately owned swimming pool which is such an attractive amenity.

The water is subjected to constant treatment, filtration, chlorination and aeration, together with daily scrubbing and vacuuming of the Pool floor, etc.

Again one must comment on the number of times visitors have expressed surprise that Colwyn Bay, the largest holiday resort on the North Wales Coast, has no Municipally owned Pool and also that we have no indoor heated Pool. Such an amenity can be considered an essential now-a-days and would undoubtedly be appreciated by both visitors and residents.

Fried Fish Shops:

Fried Fish Shops..... 12

The above are regularly inspected and are well conducted.

Housing:

14 Houses have been built by private enterprise, and 38 houses and 20 flats by the Local Authority.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|-----|
| (1) | (a) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Act) | 396 |
| | | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 412 |
| (2) | (a) | Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | Nil |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | Nil |
| (3) | | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 3 |

- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 271

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

- Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 263

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

- (a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... Nil
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice..... Nil
 - (a) By owners Nil
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 6
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice—
 - (a) By owners 6
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 3
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 3
 - Houses scheduled demolished by owners..... 3
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit.....	Nil
Number of houses built by private enterprise	14
Number of houses built by Borough Council	38
Number of flats built by Borough Council.....	20

HOUSING ACT, 1935—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	*
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	*
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein.....	*
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	*
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by Local Authority	54
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases.....	173
(d) Particulars of any case in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.....	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	*

Work carried out during 1950 :

No. of houses inspected for housing defects.....	396
„ „ Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	271
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	263
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action	6
„ „ Houses recommended for demolition.....	4
„ „ Houses re-inspected, including the supervision of repairs	470
„ „ Informal Notices served (General).....	530
„ „ Formal Notices served.....	6
„ „ Formal Notices outstanding.....	Nil
„ „ Notices outstanding end of 1950.....	6

Public Places of Entertainment :

As required by Circular 120/1920 Ministry of Health, all places of entertainment requiring Singing, Music and Dancing Licences, have been thoroughly inspected at least once during the year and the requisite certificate that the premises are satisfactory, was sent to the Licensing Magistrates.

64 visits were made, inspecting fire fighting appliances, exits, general cleanliness, conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

Rag Flocks Act, 1911, 1928 :

There are no premises which are governed by the above Acts in the Borough.

Rodent Disinfestation :

Number of main sewer manholes test baited.....	667
Number of main sewer manholes poison treatment required	165

Corporation Estates :

Manholes and Inspection Chambers	Poison Treatment	
	Test Baited :	Required :
Station Road, Mochdre.....	19	2
New Estate, Mochdre.....	83	0
Rhos-on-Sea	55	2
Tan Lan, Old Colwyn	108	12
Berth-y-Glyd, Llysfaen	53	0
Eirias Park	17	0
	—	—
Total.....	335	16
	—	—

No. of private properties test baited :

	Inspections :	Treatment :	
		Rats	Mice
Business premises.....	64	17	47
Private dwellings	49	18	31
Council dwellings	335	16	0
Sewer hanholes	667	165	0
Agricultural properties	39	39	0

No. of treatments carried out Bron-y-Nant Tip area.....3

No. of treatments carried out Penmaenhead Tip.....2

The great increase in the amount of work done in Rodent control has been possible owing to the fact that we have had a full time Operator combining this work with drainage inspections, etc., for about three years. There has been a considerable reduction in the number of poison treatments required after test baiting and in every case the infestations are of a very minor character.

The Bron-y-Nant Tip area and Salvage Depot covers some 9 acres and is surrounded on two sides by the Afon Ganol. Repeated treatments ensure that there is no rat nuisance.

Co-operation with the owners of private and business properties continues to grow and is pleasant proof that our endeavours to help are being appreciated.

Overcrowding :

Under the new system of pointing which was adopted in 1949, the position with regard to overcrowding in the Borough is being brought up to date and our cases are gradually being dealt with in order of severity.

Points are awarded as follows :—

1. Unsuitability of accommodation..... up to 10 points
Where two families share kitchen up to 5 points
2. Health grounds (awarded by the Medical Officer of Health on conditions which require special consideration)..... up to 10 points
3. Overcrowding (each unit overcrowded = 2 points)..... up to 5 points

Overcrowding is considered under two headings but we award points under A.

- A. Local standard—bedrooms (area and separation of Sexes) only taken into account.
- B. Statutory overcrowding—bedrooms and living rooms taken into account according to Housing Act, 1936 standards.

Overcrowded cases are reported to the Public Health Committee, who, after considering each case on its merits, may recommend it to the Housing Committee for their special consideration.

375 Inspections and re-inspections were made regarding applications for Corporation houses.

No. of families re-housed.....	54
Overcrowding relieved—Colwyn Bay standard.....	36
Overcrowding P.H. Act, 1936, Statutory standard.....	18

No. of people involved in the re-housing :

Adults—Male	55
Adults—Female	61
Children—Male	21
Children—Female	21
Children under 1 year.....	15
Total No. of people.....	173
Total No. of Units.....	137

Ice Cream Control :

Since the coming into operation of the Ice Cream (heat treatment) Regulations 1949, we have had a great decrease in the number of Manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough. The bulk of our retailers now handle pre-packed ice cream only.

Samples Submitted—	Results—Provisional Grades			
	1	2	3	4

For examination, to the Public
Health Laboratory, Conway

43	21	14	2	7
----	----	----	---	---

Results of samples are sent to Retailers and Producers and any suggested improvements are promptly carried out.

Public Abattoir—Meat and Other Foods :

Meat inspection at the Abattoir continues to receive our serious attention and an endeavour is made to ensure that every carcase is inspected. The present friendly relationship which exists between the various people who have control over certain stages of production, is very important. The Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse Manager, the W.M.S.A. Manager, the retail Butchers Association Allocator, the Area Meat and Livestock Officer and ourselves (as Meat Inspectors and Slaughtering Contractors) all have a hand in the pie and it is only by 'give and take' and a spirit of goodwill on all sides, that we maintain the cheerful co-operation which always exists.

Lack of trained Slaughtermen is an ever increasing source of worry. Appeals to the Trade have been fruitless and no advantage of our offers for facilities for training have been accepted. Early in the year, the Vice-Chairman (Councillor I. Ll. Davies) and myself, visited Islington Abattoir to inspect the new line method of sheep dressing in the hope that it would be of advantage to us. Unfortunately however, it applies only to Slaughterhouses with a considerably larger through-put and where a gang of say five men can be maintained full time. Consequently, it cannot be adapted to our requirements.

Two Electric Winches have been installed in place of hand operated winches and have proved of considerable benefit by improving our through-put per man.

We are hoping that in the reasonably near future, a mechanical saw will be installed.

The general condition and cleanliness of the Abattoir is at all times satisfactory and our staff take a real pride in the premises and also in ensuring a high standard of flaying and dressing of carcasses.

The pasture fields attached to the Abattoir again provided a very useful hay crop and also accommodation under good conditions for a considerable number of animals. It so happens that our intake of animals is always low enough from February to July for the small field to provide sufficient lairage to enable us to close the 5 acre field for hay crop, but during August to October the entire acreage is really insufficient on some occasions.

We have no meat stalls or meat market in the town and all shops in which food is prepared, sold or stored, are inspected regularly. The high standard of cleanliness which we expect is invariably maintained.

Wet fish shops, greengrocers, provision shops and all other premises in which food is handled are inspected regularly.

Cystigercus Bovis—in accordance with the Circular received from the Ministry of Food 1948, routine inspection has been made of all cattle killed in the Abattoir for this parasite and no case has been found.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1951:—

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows	Revenue
2054	283	6335	493	9	£359/17/9

Imported Meat handled at the Public Abattoir during 1951:—

Quarters of Beef Hinds and Boneless Fores,	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Bags, Crops, Ponies, Pigs, Ribs and Cases of Offal	Revenue
471	6	7842	91698 lbs.	£102/5/9

Wet Fish Shops, Greengrocers and Provision Shops and all other premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, are regularly inspected.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex.		Sheep and			
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Sows
No. killed	1532	522	283	6335	493	9
No. inspected	1532	522	283	6335	493	9
All diseases except T.B.						
Whole carcases condemned	2	4	0	21	2	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	197	87	7	292	17	0
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	13.1	17.4	2.5	4.9	3.9	0
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcase condemned	3	13	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	37	22	0	0	0	0
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.6	6.7	0	0	0	0

Unsound Meat at Abattoir disposed of by the Ministry of Food.

Beef.

13 Cows—Gen. T.B.....	6231 lbs.
4 Cows—Other Diseases.....	1559 lbs.
3 Oxen—Gen. T.B.....	925 lbs.
2 Oxen—Other Diseases.....	614 lbs.
Part Carcases—L.T.B.....	689 lbs.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases.....	1515 lb ³ .
Lungs, Livers, etc.—L.T.B.....	10292 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases	14255 lbs.

Pork.

2 Pigs—Other Diseases.....	64 lbs.
Pig—Generalised Tuberculosis	Nil
Part Carcases—L.T.B.....	184 lbs.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases.....	241 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—T.B.....	26 lb ³ .
Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases.....	1167 lbs.

Veal.

Nil Calf—General T.B.....	Nil
Nil Calves—Other Diseases.....	Nil
Part Carcase—L.T.B.	Nil
Part Carcase—Other Diseases.....	92 lbs.
Plucks—T.B.	Nil
Plucks—Other Diseases	48 lbs.

Mutton and Lamb.

21 Carcases (emaciation, etc.).....	689 lbs.
Part Carcase (bruises, etc.).....	119 lbs.
Heads, Plucks, Livers	1118 lbs.

Unsound Food from Shops.

Synthetic Cream	1 gall.
Fruit Juice	57 bott ³ .
Spaghetti	100 tins
Baked Beans	2 tins
Jam	33 tins
Drinking Chocolate	20 lb ³ .
Fresh Fish	63 lbs.
Cheese	5 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	344 tins
Bacon	29 lbs.
Dried Fruit	7 cases

Salad Cream	8 botts.
Pickles and Sauces	12 botts.
Mince meat	12 tins
Tinned Soups	1552 tins
Tinned Milk	244 tins
Biscuits	4 lbs.
Cheese (Boxed)	428 pkts.
Butter	289 lbs.
Suet	28 lbs.
Dried Egg	112 lbs.
Liquid Egg	10 tins
Coffee	1 bott.
Tinned Fish	127 tins
Fruit	748 tins
Tinned Meat	221 tins
Candied Peel	28 lbs.
Jellies	8 pkts.
Puddings	19 tins
Cake	6 lbs.
Pastes	21 jars
Chickens	157 lbs.
Tea	2 gross
Sausages	28 lbs.
Tinned Ham	262 tins
Tapioca	4 lbs.
Sago	4 lbs.
Fresh Vegetables	42 lbs.
Sweets and Chocolates.....	36 lbs.
Oxo Cubes	7 tins

Milk Control.

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, was brought into operation on 1st October, 1949, and on the same date the following new Regulations came into operation :—

1. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.
2. The Milk (Special Designation, Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.
3. The Milk and Dairies (Raw Milk) Regulation, 1949.

The responsibility for the control of milk production, as distinct from sale and distribution, was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Licensing of Pasteurising and Sterilising establishments was transferred to the Denbigh County Council, Food and Drugs Authority.

The Licensing of milk sold under the Special Designations remains with the Local Authority and fees are no longer chargeable. It has not been our practice here in Colwyn Bay to charge for Licences under the Special Designations Regulations for some years.

Milk Supplies.

It is indeed a very regrettable fact that the spirit of co-operation and confidence which we had built up over a period of years between the Milk Producers and the Health Department is being lost since we can no longer visit farms to help and advise in the production of clean milk. All our milk producing farms were visited almost four times a year and when necessary much oftener.

From information received I believe it is true to say that none of our farms producing ungraded milk have had any Dairy or Cowshed inspection since we had to discontinue our visits—a tragic state of affairs indeed.

Results of Examination :

Ungraded	Satisfactory	1221
	Unsatisfactory	35
Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory	195
	Unsatisfactory	6
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Satisfactory	11
	Unsatisfactory	1
Pasteurised	Satisfactory	13
	Unsatisfactory	1
		<hr/>
		1483
		<hr/>

Number of Farms producing milk within the Borough :

Tuberculin Tested—Farm Bottled.....	1
Tuberculin Tested	13
Accredited	Nil
Ungraded	Not known
Number of Dairies from which milk is retailed.....	28

Retailers licensed for sale of graded milks :

Tuberculin Tested—Farm Bottled.....	3
T.T.	4
Pasteurised	18
Pasteurised T.T.	12
Accredited	Nil
Supplementary Licences for sale of T.T. Milk	Nil
Sterilized	1
Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops	92

REFUSE COLLOCTION AND DISPOSAL

	1950-51	1951-52
Salvage—Gross Income	£2704	£6238
Refuse Collection.....	10957.8 tons	10922 tons
Gross Cost per ton	20/9	1/8/1
Refuse Disposal	11934.3 tons	11500 tons
Gross Cost per ton.....	2/11	3/3
Total cost per ton, collection and disposal	20/3.8	1/11/4
Net cost per ton, collection and disposal	—	18/6
Number of Premises from which refuse was collected	7837	7883

Cost per 1,000 premises :

Collection	£1432.0	£1135.48
Disposal	£ 214.0	£ 223.14

House and Trade Refuse Collection :

4733 loads weighing 10,307 tons.
52 loads of night soil, unweighed.
656 loads by private persons not weighed.

1. Total refuse collected (in tons).....	10922
Total refuse disposed (in tons).....	11499
2. Area (in acres)	6187
3. Number of houses or premises	7883
4. Rateable Value	£232121
5. Produce of 1d. Rate	£929
6. Total Rates in the £.....	23/10

REFUSE DISPOSAL :

Bron-y-Nant Tip.

Tipping on the additional six acres of land which was acquired during 1950 commenced on 1st February, 1951. This land is a continuation of our existing site on the Northern boundary. The seven acres of completed tip has now been sown down with a permanent hay lay and we were able to gather about ten tons of hay. We hope that this figure will improve by degrees.

The keeping down of weeds has now grown to quite a big job. We are trying to keep these costs down by grazing cattle and sheep wherever possible.

Refue Collection :

During the year we took delivery of a Morris 30 cwt. van which replaced our 1934 Austin. This was disposed of by private auction.

All refuse collected by our Department is weighed at the Gas works before delivery at the tip and this enables us to keep accurate costing records.

A considerable amount of damage has been done by irresponsible youths—damage to baled paper—a tip fire, etc., as the direct results of hooliganism—means a waste of public money. The offences were reported to the Police and one hopes that their efforts will put a stop to this stupid waste.

No collection of kitchen waste is made by the Department. Almost without exception, every Hotel, Cafe, Restaurant and Boarding House has it's own arrangement for the collection of swill by some pig or poultry keeper. We can always arrange regular collections by pig keepers whenever such a request is received.

Street bin collections have been discontinued for some time owing to the amazing amount and variety of the contraries found in the bins. Irregular collection at times also rendered these bins a possible source of nuisance.

Llysfaen :

No change can be reported with regard to the drainage of this area. We still have some 220 houses dependant on pail

closets and this unfortunate state of affairs is likely to continue owing to the difficulties (financial and geographical) which would be met with in attempting to provide a satisfactory water carriage system. Some little improvement is occurring however as there is a gradual increase in the number of chemical closets.

Salvage :

We have had a very successful year indeed with regard to our Salvage. The income is much greater than ever before as one might expect since the price of paper went up to the enormous figure of £16 per ton mixed paper from June 1st. The most pleasing feature is the fact that we were able to increase our tonnage to over 400 tons for the year.

Early in the year the Committee reconsidered our Collectors' Bonus Scheme and decided to provide an additional incentive by an increase in the bonus percentage above a minimum tonnage.

The Bonus Scheme is now as follows:—

10% of gross paper salvage income up to the first 60 tons per 3 months.

20% of gross paper salvage income above that tonnage.

This has proved very popular with our men.

Against our salvage income of £6,200 approximately, we had expenses such as wages, bonus, power, baling wire, etc., amounting to £2,361 leaving a very useful net surplus of about £3,700 for the relief of refuse collection and disposal in general.

In October a second power baler was ordered to replace our hand balers which were worn out and uneconomical.

We still have considerable trouble from contraries in the waste paper, broken glass and crockery, tins, razor blades, are often found and are a serious menace to the men who have to handle the salvage whilst baling, etc. We really would appreciate help and consideration from the householders when putting out salvage. Broken glassware and anything with sharp edges should not be mixed up with paper.

Borough of Colwyn Bay
CLEANSING SERVICES

Statement of Costs for year ending 31st March. 1952.

House and Trade Refuse.

PARTICULARS	1—Collection including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		2—Disposal including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		Total including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.	
	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Revenue Account						
1 Gross Expenditure	12,822	12,360	1,843	1,791	14,665	14,151
2 Refuse Collection	2,507	2,507			2,507	2,507
3 Gross expenditure Salvage...	140	140	84	84	224	224
4 Gross Income	6,238	6,378	—	—	6,238	6,462
5 Net Costs	8,951	8,489	1,759	1,707	10,710	10,196
Unit Costs						
6 Gross Expenditure per ton	£ s. d. 1 8 1	£ s. d. 1 7 3	£ s. d. 3 3	£ s. d. 3 1 5	£ s. d. 1 11 4	£ s. d. 1 10 4 5
7 Gross Income per ton.....	11 8	11 8	1 75	1 75	11 9 75	11 9 75
8 Net Cost per ton.....	16 5	15 7	3 1 25	2 11 75	19 6 25	18 6 75
9 Net Cost per 1,000	£ 383.5	£ 367.99	£ 75.36	£ 73.14	£ 458.86	£ 441.13
10 Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is Collected.....	1,135.48	1,079.41	223.14	216.68	1,358.62	1,296.09

14th August, 1952.

(Signed) WM. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A., Cleansing Superintendent.

SALVAGE.

April 1st, 1951 to March 31st, 1952.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs	£	s.	d.
Paper	401	16	0	0	6018	17	9
Rags	4	1	3	2	113	1	6
String, etc.	2	2	3	14	13	17	3
Heavy Scrap	4	16	0	0	14	14	0
Aluminium	0	1	2	27	5	4	6
Hair	0	0	1	9		16	6
Brass	0	1	2	21	5	1	1
Lead	0	0	1	16	1	18	5
Bones	0	1	3	0		7	0
Bottles and Jars	450 dozen and 7				26	19	2
	413	2	2	5	6200	17	2

On December 10th, 1951, Mr. W. P. S. Rae, Additional Sanitary Inspector, left us to take up an appointment as Additional Sanitary Inspector to the Borough of Congleton. Mr. Rae had been with us for about two years and was always a most agreeable and capable colleague. We all hope that he will be happy in his new appointment.

Mr. M. Pattinson, Liverpool, commenced duties as Additional Sanitary Inspector on February 1st, 1952, and is settling down very happily amongst us.

In conclusion of my Report I must express my appreciation for all the help and many kindnesses shown to me by Councillor Gwilym H. Hughes, who was Chairman throughout the year, and by all the members of the Public Health Committee; to Dr. Wm. McKendrick, Medical Officer of Health; to Mr. M. Pattinson, Additional Sanitary Inspector and to all indoor and outdoor Staff.

Yours faithfully,

Wm. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A.,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.



